NEWS SUMMARY.

Cotton closed in New York drooping at 273 for Middling Uplands. Gold closed in New York at 40%.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday dull. No change The Peruvian Congress has ordered a gold medal for President JUAREZ, for his services in behalf

of republicanism in America.

A thousand young ladies, between the ages of sixteen and twenty, left New York early this week held for about twelve months, when he was elected for the Western frontiers. They go in search of a tutor in William's College. In 1798, Dr. Day gold and silver and precious stones. All but one of the volunteer army surgeons in service have been mustered out by an order from

the War Department. Nearly all of them were doing duty in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau. The Ohio and Mississippi Company are making arrangements to lay a third rail (narrow gauge) from St. Louis to Odin. This will be accomplished

this fall, when cars will be run through to Cairo and Chicago without change. Rev. C. L. Vance, the "Boy Preacher," who created quite a sensation in Steubenville last winter,

and was subsequently dismissed from the Methodist Church for dishonest practices, has turned up in Tennessee as the vender of "Life Drops," The notice of a coal dealer in the Cincinnati papers will look queer to readers East, as in that notice commending anthracite coal he says that

coal to the purchaser's residence, to light the fire and explain the use of the article." Is anthracite coal really such a novelty in Cincinnati? Among the relics preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle, L'Avenir Nationale mentions the handkerchief of JOHN the Baptist. As, however, from the Scripture narrative, it does not appear certain that JOHN possessed this indispensible requisite of

modern civilization, the authenticity of this relic A man is now lying in the St. Jean Hospital in Turin, in a complete state of leihargy. He is by the entire community. For some weeks past quite insensible to the pricks from needles, and the soles of his feet are also without feeling. Some shocks of electricity have alone produced any effect on him. He is twenty-four years of age, and for the last few days has lived on milk passed

At a mass meeting in Victoria square, Montreal

through his nose into the esophagus.

on Wednesday, August 21, Mr. DEVLIN denounced D'ARCY McGEE without stint, and stated that although the name of RICHARD O'GORMAN, of New York, had been mentioned by McGEE as being connected with his pretended disclosures about the Venians, it was well known that Mr. O'GORMAN had never been connected with the schemes of the Fenian leaders, but had always discouraged them. The laborers on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad have struck for the payment of their back wages. Some of them have not been paid in eighteen months. They have stopped all the trains at

not be used until the payment is made. Other laborers who attempted to take their places were driven off. A company of soldiers have been sent to protect the road. The destruction to crops, &c., by the heavy rains of this month is very great, particularly in Pennsylvania. The potato crop is badly injured by rotting, much fencing has been carried away, and the tomato crop in this State is almost a failnre. In New Jersey the damage has not been so great, the sandy soil absorbing the water almost

as fast as it fell; but even there considerable hay

Jackson, Tennessee, swearing that the road shall

and other crops were washed away. SASSAKI GOWROK, the Japanese official at Springfield, has presented to James L. Amsden a copy of an illustrated work on botany, published and bound in Japan. The work was presented in acknowledgment of information given him concerning the mode of making cider, vinegar, and fruit wines. Although they have apples and other fruit in Japan, they have never known how to make from them the articles mentioned. All their vine-

gar has been made from a distillation of rice. Excavations at Lillebonne, France, continue and nearly every day some new discovery is made. The collection brought together at Catillon now comprises a great number of objects of archmological value. Among them is a fragment of a mination of which shows it to be composed of glass, foliated with a thin sheet of pure lead. Thus it seems that the Gallomans practised the plating of class, as the Gauls had previously known how to plate metals.

Signor Marreucci has just published a paper on the secondary electro-motor power of nerves, which promises to throw light on obscure problems of nutrition and secretion. He finds that this secondary force is much more powerful and permanent than is generally supposed, and that it has a most important influence over the various chemico-vital operations performed by the tissues. He has not yet concluded his general statement but intends to continue his remarks in a series of essays to be published forthwith.

Nearly all foreign countries, and especially the British Colonial possessions on this continent, are flooded with American coin. In Canada silver is so abundant as to be regarded a decided nuisano which the authorities and people are discussing measures to abate. At a special meeting of the London, C. W., Board of Trade, held a few days since, a resolution was passed urging merchants and others to take American silver at four per cent. discount, until something definite is don with regard to the matter. The Fredericksburg Herald says: "We are in

the midst of the great sumac harvest. By carts, wagons, and on the shoulders, it comes to market. A few years ago it was not a commercial article at any price. Then \$1 was paid; and last year as much as \$1.65 per hundred was paid. Now it may be quoted at from \$1.80 to \$1.85. It commands higher price in Fredericksburg than any other market in Virginia. We have heard some estimate that as much as \$80,000 would be paid out for it in this market, the present season, but we think the figures rather too high.

There arrived yesterday from the West, at Hoboken, in a new patent car made in Newark. sixteen dressed steers and twenty-two sheep, slaughtered in Ohio. They had been four days on the route, and were quite fresh and sound on their arrival. The car is similar, generally, to an ordinary freight car, but it has double walls three inches apart, filled in with cork. At each end. near the top of 'the car, is a chamber for holding ice. In fact, the car is an ice-house on wheels. Its average temperature is forty-five degrees. The invention may be the pioneer toward remoing slaughter-houses beyond the city limits-

The synod of the diocese of Adelaide, South Australia, has taken a practical step toward the assertion of its independence of the Established Church of England, and toward its self-government as an Episcopalian Church. At a special meeting it formally resolved, "That it is not desirable that all bishops in Lritish colonies should receive their mission from the see of Canterbury, and take the oath of canonical obedience to the archbishop." This resolution was carried by twenty-four to seven. By another resolution was decided, by eighteen to seven, that it was de-sirable that future bishops of the diocese should be elected by the church of the diocese.

The services rendered to maritime commerce by WILLIAM MITCHELL, of London, have been deemed worthy of recognition by the Crown, and the honor of knigthood has been conferred upon him. The services rendered by Mr. MITCHELL in the establishment of "The Commercial Code of Signals for the use of all Nations" are among the most recent, if not the most useful, of his labors. After several years of labor and outlay, it is now adopted, to the exclusion of every other code, by France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Greece, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Spain and Portugal. It has been more or less in use in American ships for several years, but the war prevented its general adoption.

The idea of the Bank of England first originated is keeping a wife against her will, and to be rewith Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, merchant of London, who readily saw that the Government, which had been paying interest at the rate of from 20 to the Court thereupon did without further inquiry 40 per cent. per annum, would, without much hesi- sanction the divorce, is a public fact; also, that tation, grant exclusive and almost unlimited the preacher made no difficulty about accepting privileges to such parties as would in turn furnis h the enthusiastic lady, with her dowry and children. it with a fixed and permanent loan at a reasonable | We have since heard, but from one informant only, rate of interest. The plan being brought to the that, after many years of union, the preacher in attention of the King, was submitted to the Privy turn sought and gained a divorce from his wife, Council, when the details were made, and the matter submitted to the Parliament. The scheme band. met with great opposition, but still the bill was carried by the Government, and on the 25th of

April, 1664, became a law. The people of Java have rather a lively time of it. According to the latest official statistics con- the last war. According to this report, the tained in the Tidschrift vor Nederlandsch Java, the tiger has, in one single year, consumed exactly field by Prussia and her allies was 437,262 men one hundred and forty eight human beings, and in (including 129 Generals and 8964 officers) and nificent sum of twenty-two guilders (\$10). His 10,562 men, and 6490 horses. The number of offi-

### CURRENT TOPICS.

JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., LL.D., died at his resdence in New Haven, Connecticut, on Thursday night, at the advanced age of ninety-four years and nineteen days. The deceased was a native of New Preston, Connecticut, where he was born on the 3d of August, 1773. In 1789 he entered Yale College, but was unable to go through the class to which he was attached, in consequence of feeblo health. As soon as he recovered, however, he returned to the College and resumed his studies, graduating with high honor in 1795. During the same year he was tendered the position of teacher in a school at Greenfield, which he accepted and became one of the tutors at Yale, and soon after began to preach as a candidate for ministerial orders, the profession of theology having been chosen by him. His intentions were, however, changed in 1801, when he was elected to the proessorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale. In 1817 he was elected to the Presidency of the College, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President DWIGHT, and continued with marked success in the discharge of the duties appertaining to that high position until 1846, when feebleness of health impelled him to resign. Under his presidency Yale prospered greatly, and, indeed, it has been asserted that that venerable institution was never more successfully conducted by its other able presidents. As a mathematician the deceased held a very distinguished rank. Among his many works were his well known "Algebra," published in 1814, and improved and extended in 1852; the "Mensuration of Superfices "with each first order a man will accompany the and Solids," in 1814, and "Navigation and Surveying," in 1817. All of these works passed through numerous editions, and are generally regarded as standard works. The private character of Dr. Day was pure and faultless. He was a most kind-hearted and charitable gentleman, of urbane manners and amiable disposition. These qualities united with his great learning and talents, rendered him very popular with all who knew him. Ever since his retirement from Yale he had been residing in New Haven, respected and esteemed he had been ailing, and by reason of his great age his death was hourly expected. As a telegram

> DIRECTOR DELMAR, of the Bureau of Statistics, has caused to be compiled an abstract of the reports of the examination of vessels having on board passengers, other than cabin passengers, which arrived at the port of New York during the month of July, 1867; from which it appears that the total number of vessels examined was 62, of which 38 were steamships and 24 sailing vessels. The average length of the steamships' voyage was 13 days and 13 hours; of the sailing vessels, 42 days and 5 hours. The total number of passengers brought, 24,399, of which 14,537 were male and 9682 females; 20,273 were over eight years of age, and 4126 under eight years. Total number of deaths, 54, of which 25 were males and 29 females : over eight years of age, 18; under, 36. The following vessels brought passengers in excess of the number allowed by law. Anton Gunther, from Bremen, allowed 232, brought 234; Etna, from Liverpool, allowed 638, brought 704, (this case was reported to the Collector for prosecution); the City of London, from Liverpool, was entitled to bring 8601, and brought 900; the City of Paris, from Liverpool, allowed to bring 742, and brought 851; bark Stella, from Bremen, allowed 311, brought 312; bark Aristides, from Bremen, allowed 244, and brought 2464. The Antwerp ship G. Baccarieck, which lost 18 passengers by bowel diseases, caused by insufficient food and bad water, and which had no surgeons on board, has undergone official scrutiny. The whole course of immigration returns has lately been the subject of discussion between the Director of the Bureau of Statistics and the Castle Garden authorities, and in future greater light is expected to be thrown upon this matter from New York.

from New Haven announces, the funeral of the

lamented and venerable gentleman will take place

in that city on Monday next, the 26th inst., .at

half-past two P. M.

IT IS WITH OPEN-AIR POLITICS as with open-air sermons, says the Saturday Review, each in its way is the dullest and flattest, the most monoto-To sometimes are driven to suspect that intellec and out-of-door speaking are irreconcilable. It would seem to be only among the lower creatures that language is fitted for the open air. To roar out-of-door language. The gift of human speech is too delicate and refined in its connection with thought to be trusted to rude contact with the natural elements. Even an accomplished orator, when obliged to bellow, can think of nothing but his voice; and under such circumstances the only end and object of public speaking is simply unattainable. The man least accomplished in mind and thought, and the art of persuasion, is the best fitted for Hyde Park; and both 10ligion and politics are too sacred and important to be thus debased. And this is the real and solid argument against open-air meetings for serious objects; they lower the tone of social life, and tend to obscure its highest aims. It is therefore for the public good that we should take care, though we cannot prohibit, at least not to promote and encourage, what is really a social evil. Among savages, shorting and yelling for the mere sake of noise are legitimato, because natural, modes of exercising such influence as barbarous folk are alone capable of appreciating. Some thinkers tell us that a relapse into barbarism is, after all, not a European impossibility; and one would think that in Hyde Park we are but stepping backward to what Zulus and Maoris may one day be improved out of

BY A CABLE DISPATCH from London, says the New York Herald, of Saturday, dated yesterday evening, we have a report to the effect that the treaty negotiations concluded between Napoleon and FRANCIS JOSEPH at Salzburg, for the formation of South German Confederation, under the presidency of Austria, have resulted in a "signal failure," and that the Bavarian Government has forwarded a positive refusal in reply to the invitation of their imperial majesties asking the King to assent to and join the Bund. Should this intelligence prove correct, as is very probable, Napoleon's prestige will have received another very damaging blow before the peoples, and the growing union of the hereditary rulers by "divine right" will be still more firmly cemented thereby. It will have been demonstrated that Bavaria, even if assured of the support both of France and Austria, dare not ally herself as a reactionist against the overpowering voice of North Germany, pronounced in favor of national progress as heralded and conducted by BISMARCK toward a united Fatherland, and that BONAPARTE cannot bend Europe to his will, even if his vast army should be reinforced by the reorganized legions of reconstructed Hungary. Bavaria is placed in a dangerous position, from which she cannot completely extricate herself except by a hearty endorsement of the Prussian policy. Her hidden sympathy with Austria cannot avail her any, and a prolonged hesitation may end in converting her territory into a great

battle field, from which her crown may disappear. FRAZER'S MAGAZINE for August contains the following: A single example . ill explain what things are even now possible. A married lady, mother of several children, living in entire harmony with her husband, an amiable, easy gentleman, hears at church an enthusiastic young preacher, and is enraptured by his eloquence. On her return home er's words have come to her heart; and she is quite persuaded it would conduce to her spiritual perfection to be married to him; and if she can get his consent she hopes that her husband will not oppose a divorce. What amount of urgency sufficed to disgust the hust and into agreement is not a public fact. No man can like to feel that he proached with hindering her spiritual improvement. That the husband did consent, and that and that she is now gone back to her first hus-

THE JOURNAL of the Royal Statistical Office at Berlin gives the first official report that has been published of the losses of the Prussian army in effective strength of the army brought into the other year one hundred and thirty-one. The 110,192 horses. The total number of the wounded

LARGEST CIRCULATION .- The DAILY NEWS publishes the Official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice at the end of each week, agreeably to the following section of the New Postoffice Law, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston:

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any Postoffice in any city, town or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being published weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within range of delivery of the said

\*\* Ail communications intended for publication in this journal must be addressed to the Editor of the Daily News, No. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C. Business Communications to Publisher of Daily

rtisements muside of the city must be accompa

CHARLESTON.

THESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1867.

JOB WORK .- We have now completed our office so as to execute, in the shortest possible time, ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, and we most respectfully ask the patronage of our

THE TWO GREAT POWERS OF THE

This is the title of two carefully written leaders, recently published in the Round Table. The two great powers are, of course, Russia and the United States. The writer draws picture of the future greatness of Russia, overshadowing, if not incorporating, all the other powers of the East; such as ALEXANDER of Macedon, in his wildest dreams of universal empire, never aspired to. This may or may not come to pass; either event a matter of minor importance to us. But it is otherwise in regard to the speculations of the writer concerning the future of this Continent. These affect us very nearly, and we therefore propose to present the substance of them for the benefit of our readers. The prophecy opens with the following preface: "In the observations we purpose to offer on the future of America, we desire it to be understood that we are rather predicting what we believe to be inevitable than defending what we still as thoroughly believe to be, on every principle of justice and benevolence, defensible and even laudable. What we are about to say will be at variance with much of the constitutional bunkum of ten years ago; it will give shape and utterance to the unformed ideas of the popular mind to-day; a few years hence it will have been developed from conviction into practical resolve; and men are now born who will live to see the greater portion of it an accomplished fact."

He next proceeds to break ground by proving the worthlessness of paper constitutions, not that he thinks so himself, but such the issue of our late war has proved it.

"Ten years ago," he says, "men talked about the constitution of this country in a strain which seemed to make it of considerably greater efficacy than God's constitution of the world. Before it human passions were to sink into the calm of peace and moderation. Foreign powers, abashed before its wisdom, were gradually to copy its provisions and rejoice-with envy, it is true, but still with great joy-in the light of its instructions. We ourselves were to go on and grow, no doubt, but always in the same way; adding from time to time new territory to our area, but always cutting up our territonous and least attractive of human utterances. ries into States and giving them an equal share in the affairs of government. The Constitution recognized no other method of growth To us alone among nations conquest was imand bellow, and scream, and hiss, not to talk, 18 possible; for in the Constitution there was no provision for maintaining government in con quered countries, and if territories were at any time annexed, their denizens became at once not subjects but citizens of the United States. In all our national affairs it was assumed as an axiom that neither individual States nor the Federal Government either could or would do anything for which the Constitution does not make express provision. Thus the Constitution was regarded as a second Janus, looking two ways at a time; by its express provisions limiting, commanding, or forbidding; and by its mere silence checking States and Federal Government alike whenever, in some new condition of affairs, some action or some policy not contemplated by the Constitution should become expedient. The war has taught us many things; but the most pregnant lesson it has taught us is the absolute worthlessness of paper constitutions in restraining the wild bursts of human passion, and that they are but as straw before the wind when they contend against inevitable destiny. The Constitution gave no power to States to separate from the confederation, and we laughed at the idea of secession. Yet eleven States seceded. The Constitution gave no right to Congress to coerce a State while in the Union, and as little right to conquer it if out. Yet we did coerce and conquer the Confederate States. The Constitution did expressly forbid imprisonment without a speedy jury trial. Yet at the tinkle of a telegraphic bell in Mr. SEWARD's office prisons were filled up with multitudes of prisoners charged with no offence—some of them merely STATE LOTTER suspects d'être suspectés-and this without a shadow or pretence of legal constitutional regularity. We yield to none in reverence for the Constitution of our country. We deprecate the ill-regulated self-conceit that would tamper with its sacredness by grafting upon it some crude fancy in the shape of an amendment. But experience has taught us that a constitution framed for quiet days of peace cannot restrain men's passions nor their actions at a time of revolution or of civil war. As little can it stand against the nation's appointed destiny. And, happily, our Constitution, although it does not contemplate nor make provision for necessities which lie in the future, interposes no express provision which need hinder us when such necessities arise. It was not intended to lo that. It was intended to define the functions of the government of a republic. It was not intended to restrain the action of the people when the commonwealth should, in the order of Providence, be called to sway an EMPIRE. This contingency is near at hand. We need no change in the Constitution to enshe tells her husband how thoroughly the preach- able us to meet it with becoming energy and dignity. But we must remember that the

> ral increase of our population, will in 1900 have increased our population to 100,000,000." He next proceeds to show the inevitable necessity of the annexation of Canada to the United States, from which no difficulty is apprehended. It is a more question. Homogeneous in race, in language, in manners and customs, of equal intelligence, and long trained there is no reason whatever to apprehend any sorious disturbance of the federative system from such an accession. It is otherwise, when the Spanish American countries came up for consideration. These

silence of the Constitution on a matter which

its framers could not have foreseen, and for

which they had no right to legislate, is not to

be considered as a bar to our free action. It is

our affair. Ours is the duty. The responsi-

bility is ours, and the silence of the dead is no

law for the conscience of the living." \* \* \*

"The foreign immigration, added to the natu-

will be conquered, and held in military occupaanother year one hundred and thirty-one. The crocodiles cleared an average of fifty people a year, while serpents accounted for between twenty-two and forty-three. But the Dutch seem to accept their fate with characteristic equanimity.

The Governor-General, a long while ago, offered as a prize for every tiger that was killed the number of the wounded was 669 officers and 15,508 men; of those who return the field, 178 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of their wounds, 64 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign, 53 officers, and 6490 horses. The total number of the wounded was 669 officers and 15,508 men; of those who return the field, 178 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of their wounds, 64 officers and 15,508 men; of those who return the field, 178 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign, 53 officers, and 6783 men; and of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign, 53 officers, and 6783 men; of the wounded was 669 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign, 53 officers, and 6783 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign, 53 officers, and 6783 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign, 53 officers, and 6783 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign, 53 officers, and 6783 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign, 53 officers, and 6783 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign of a properties of the field, 178 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign of a properties of the field, 178 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign of a properties of the field, 178 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of illness contracted during the campaign of a properties of the field of the field, 178 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of the matches the field of the matches nificent sum of twenty-two guilders (\$10). His subjects apparently prefer being eaten by the of the private soldiers.

The number of ometa strong enough to rule them with a rod of steel if sider the same. By order of the Mayor need be; wide enough to educate and train November 10

them for a century or two, till their carnivo rous instincts have been somewhat modified by compulsory habit, and benevolent enough to recognize in its superior power and wisdom both a mission for humanity and a responsibility to God." \* \* \*

"The murderers of MAXIMILIAN will not be

long in giving us a just cause of offence. Our troops will march again to Mexico, as they have done before, but they will not quit Mexico. We shall establish there a governgovernment of progress that shall give the enlightened—if there be suah—hope. We ment of law to give the inoffensive peace, a shall not establish a mere military despotism looking only to its own security and gain. We shall at least try whether Mexicans are capable of being trained to govern themselves. Their sham attempt at nationality, of course, must disappear. Their factitious and fictitious states will be no more than what they have always hitherto been, convenient geographical designations. But the system which prepared the Anglo-Sexon people to become what we are, we shall, doubtless, give them. Men who are incapable of ruling states and nations may perhaps succeed, with proper aid, in the administration of less difficult affairs. It is in the local commune and in the civic municipality that Mexicans must learn to govern. In a century or two they may be fit for something greater, but for a considerable time they will require more than a little help even in them. Such help they can only hope to have from ourselves, and they are quite sure to get it before long whether they hope for it or not."

But not even this is enough. Central America and Yucatan must be brought in next. South America even must be ours ultimately-intervention first, occupation next, and at last incor-

The writer concludes: "So far as we can now see with the lights before us, the advance of Christian progress and enlightenment depend throughout almost the whole eastern hemisphere upon imperial Russia. It seems no less evident that we are destined to fulfill the same great mission in the western hemisphere. And if we but accept the mission, banishing alike the impulse of ambitious greed and the vain pride that apes humility; abandoning mere theories of constitutional forms, that suit ourselves and ought to be preserved among us, while they do not answer the necessities of other races; and resolving calmly and resolutely to advance the influences of enlightened Christian civilization among the weaker and less-favored peoples of this continent, we shall deserve, on moral grounds, as well as on account of our colossal power, to be described AS THE GREAT POWER OF THE WESTERN

It is sad to think that an American of the better class can give utterance to such views, even in the form of impassive prophecy, without a shudder. Who could have anticipated all this ten years ago? Conquest and military rule have become so familiarized to the American mind that what would have been abhorred five years ago, is now placidly contempla ted as an inevitable necessity. Has the experiment of British rule in India and in Ireland, and of Russian sway in Poland, such fascinating charms, that we needs must yearn for a repetition of such relations on our own Continent And what is to be the status of the Southern States in this grand programme? Not one word is said in this long article, of the South, or of the colored element in the American population. We suppose these two are con sidered marplots, and must be carefully kept out of the picture. There is room for anxiety in this ominous silence.

# COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HOLMES & MACBETH, BROKERS. Real Estate & General Commission Agts.

NO. 36 BROAD STREET.

WILLIAM H. GILLLAND & SON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE NO. 33 BAYNE STREET,

Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers

WILLIS & CHISOLM, FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHIPPING AGENTS. WILLATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND W SHIPMENT (to Freign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBERAND NAVAL STORES.

ATLANTIC WHALF, Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE. THE SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS will for the present be arrised on as usual by the undersigned at No. 48 EastBay, over the store formerly occupied by CRAIG, TUOMEY & CO.

All persons having individual claims must present the same, and those indebted individually will make payment to

JOHN TUOMEY.

LOTTERIES.

GEORGIA

BENEFIT

MASONIC OLPHAN'S HOME BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers,

ATLANTA, GA.

Great Extra Scheme, CAPITAL PRIZE \$20,000.

# TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR

TO BE DRAWN AT ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMIER 4th, 1867,

\$10 will purchase a Ackage of ten Tickets, liable to draw \$30,000.
All Prizes paid without decount. Official Drawings sent ech purchaser. All Prizes Cashed at this Office.

An Prize canal a time.

An Correspondents me rely on prompt attention to deers by simply enclosing money with full address.

Bo All orders for Tickts, Schemes, and information to be addressed to

Manager's Agent,
Lock bx No. 584, Charleston, S. C.
Office: No. 20 BROAD STREET. 1mo August 3

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,

The following Section o." An Ordinance to abolish the The following Section or An Ordinance to acoust the office of Sperintendent o Streets; to provide for Keeping the Streets' Lanes, Aleys, and open Courts in the City of Charlesston Clear and for other purposes, is hereby published for the information of all concerned: For the due protection of the said contractor or contractors, it is further ordaied. That every owner, lessee, tractors, it is further ordaied. That every owner, lessee, occupant and tenant of my premises fronting in astreet, lane, alley, or ope, court, shall on every day (Sundays excepted) have the dirt, filth, garbage, or other offal, placed in front of hist re lot, in a barrel, box or heap, and in readiness for he contractor, by the hour of seven o'clock, A. M., from the first day of May to the first day of November in eury year; and by the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., from he first day of November to the first day of May following. And any person offending herein, or placing an dirt, filth, garbage, or other offal, in any street, lane, oraley, or open court, after the hours above named, shallbe subject to a fine not less than two nor more than five dollars, for each and every offence, to be imposed by the Mayor.

By order

May 15

Lerk of Council

WIRE MIAN. MAYOPALTY OF CHARLESTON,

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council,

WANTS.

BOOK-KEEPER, HAVING A FEW A unemployed hours, would engage his services to any one desiring them, for a moderate consideration, Address, through Postoffice, LEDGER.

WANTED, A GOOD COUK AND WASHER
for a small family. To one coming well recommended good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 24
MONTAGUE STREET.
August 27

WANTED, A FEMALE CLERK IN A BARERY AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT. Address LETTER "K," stating name of applicant and reference. 2\* August 27 BAKERS WANTED: BAKERS WANTED:

Wanted a SECOND HAND, capable of run oven. Apply at THIS OFFICE. Aug SITUATION WANTED.—WANTED, BY A married man, of steady habits, a situation in any respectable business. Will make himself useful in almost any capacity. Address "G. P.," at this office.

August 13

HANDS WANTED.-GIRLS (WHITE) from 16 to 1: years of age can find employment by applying at ro. 140 Wr.NTWORTH STREET, north ide, west of Rutledge street. stu August 10 WANTED-SALESMEN, EVERYWHERE W ANTED-SALESMEN, EVEN TO A SALESMEN, WE ARE A SALESMEN, AND A SALESMEN, WE ARE A SALESMEN, AND A SALESMEN, WE ARE A SALESMEN, AND A SALESME ner Fourth and Green streets, Louisville, Ky. BLISS & McEATHRON,

tuths3mc

## TO RENT.

TO RENT, A FINE THREE-STORY RESI-DENCE, with gas, cistern, &c., No. 5 SMITH'S R. M. MARSHALL & BRO., Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 33 Broad street

DUR REAT, A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE. in a healthy part of the city. Apply at No. 7 AM-HERST STREET. 2\* August 27 TO RENT, TWO VERY DESIRABLE

STORES, Nos. 201 and 203 KING STREEI, lately occupied by Mesars. Melchers & Muller and George W. Flascu. Apply at the BAKERY corner King and Princess streets.

August 27 TO RENT, THE STORE AND DWELLING No. 214 KING STREET. (A New Front to correspond with the Store of Messrs. LEWIS COHEN & Co., will be put in on the 1st of September. Possessing given on the 10th of September. Apply at our office No. e 10th of September. Apply at our office No. era South Whari, or P. D. Box 304.

G. V. ANCKER & Co.

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE LOCA-FORTH and Society streets. Possession given on the last of October next. Apply to STEINMEYER & SON, for

TO RENT, THE COMMODIOUS AND pleasantly situated two and a half story BRICK DWELLING No. 52 Hasel street, north side, near East Bay. Possession given on 1st September. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

# FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, Stock, Utensils, &c., of a VEGETABLE FARM on the Neck, within city boundary, very fertile, and in perfect working order, with lease, of five years, at a moderate rent, large dwelling and necessary outbuildings, fine marcon grove; reasons for selling, owner going North. No agents and only those meaning business need apply, at NO. 18 JASPER COURT.

August 26 L ADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES DYED, Cleaned and Pressed at 25 per cent. lower than any one in the city. August 13

## LOST.

OST OR MISLAID, ON SATURDAY, THE 24th, a pair of GOLD FRAMED SPECTACLES.

reward of \$5 will be given if left at No. 70 BROAD

STREET.

2
August 27

## BOARDING.

BOARD AND LODGING IN A PRIVATE amily, residing in a pleasant part of the city, can be aed at moderate rates by a single gentleman. Ap-BOARDING.-THREE PLEASANT ROOMS with good BOARD can be had on immediate appli-on to No. 59 CHURCH STREET, west side, near radd street. Terms reasonable. INXCELLENT BOARD, AT VERY LOW rates, in the most central business part of the city, without lodging, in a private house, can now be had. For particulars address "X. L." Postoffice. May 15

PRIVATE BOARDING. CALDER HOUSE, Corner Church and Queen Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

MADAME GIDIERE TAKES PLEASURE IN AN-88 B FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, and is prepared to receive Permanent and Tran ent Boarders.
The CALDER HOUSE has ample accommodations, and The CALDER HOUSE has ample accommodations, and has recently been thoroughly renovated. The table will be generously provided with the delicacles of the season. The attendants are prompt and respectful.

For Terms moderate. tu August 6

## RAILROADS.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL PASSENGER ROUTE

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS



Chatanooga and Grand Junction.

THROUGH IN FORTY-NINE HOURS. TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA DAILY At 8:45 A.M., AND 7:00 P.M., making close connections at all points Arriving at New Orleans at 8 P.M. and 11:40 A.M. Passengers by trains of the Georgia Railroad make close connactions with this route at Atlanta. NO STEAMBOATS OR OMNIBUSES ON THIS ROUTE, ELEGANT SLEEPING COACHES ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. THROUGH TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Can be obtained at General Ticket Office, Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia Railroad, Augusta, Ga.; South Carolina Railroad
Charleston, S. C.; South Carolina Railroad Columbia
S. C. JOHN B. PECK, Master Transportation,
July 13 3mo Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,

MAIN GUARD HOUSE,

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22, 1867.

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OF ORDINANCES
are published for the information of all whom it
may concern.

C. B. SIGWALD,

SEC. VI. All smoking of any pipe or segar in White Point Garden, and East or South Battery, be and the same is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall violate this clause of this Ordinance shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered in the City Court, one-half the amount to be given to the informer.

SEC. VIII. All indecent and disorderly conduct, cursing and swearing, clamorous noises, drunkenness, quarreiling, fighting, or profanity, committed in White Point Garden, or on either of the Batteries aloresaid, shall be punished in the same manner as the same offences are now directed by law to be punished when committed in says other portions of the city. now directed by law to be punished when committed in any other portions of the city.

SEC. X. No person or persons shall ride, lead or drive any horse or horses finule or mules, within the enclosure of the Garden, under a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the City Court, one-half the amount of the fine to be given to the informer.

SEC. XI. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to secure or moor with their fasts any vessel, boat

TO REGULATE THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, ITS PEODUCTS, AND OTHER INPLANMABLE OILS.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council assembled, That from and after the 15th day of June next, it shall not be lawful to keep Petroleum, Kerosene, Hock Oil, Benzine, Benzole, or any other inflammable oil or oils on storage or for sale in any collar, store or building south of Line street, in a larger quantity than fifty gallons on any one lot or promises, and any such quantity so kept or stored shall be contained in vessels of tin or other metal.

SEC. 2. That Petroleum, its products, or any other inflammable oil or oils, when brought into the city by land or water, may be kept on any lot or in any building in which cotton is not stored, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, upon the expiration of which time it shall be removed and kept in the manner as required by the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons violating any part of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, for each offence, recoverable in any Court of competent jurisdiction. SEC. XI. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to secure or moor with their fasts any vessel, boat or raft to any part of the wharf, or the railings thereof, at White Point, constructed by the City Council, leading from that part o. East Bay called the Battery to South Bay street, or to land from any boat, vessel or raft any boards, lumber, or other material, on any part of the said wharf; and if any person or persons shall violate or transgress any of the provisions contained in this clause, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recovered in the City Court, one-half of which pensity shall go to the informer.

Whereas, many loaded drays and carts pass unnecessarily through King street, in the city of Charleston, to the great obstruction of that thoroughfare, and to the serious inconvenience and danger of those who have business therein:

Be is ordained, That from and after the passing of this Be is ordained, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any licensed cart, dray, wagon, or other carriage, laden with cotton, lumber, or other merchandles or commodity, to be driven through the said King street south of Calhoun street, or any part thereof, save and except for the purpose of receiving or depositing a load in such part of said street; and any driver or conductor of any such cart, dray, wagon, or other carriage, offending herein, shall torfet and pay a sum of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

30 August 23

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair, With starry eyes, and radiant hair, Whose carling tendrils, soft entwined, Enchained the very heart and mind, CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls. BY USING THIS ARTICLE LADIE 3 AND GENTLE

Y USING THIS ARTICLE LADIA AND CENTLEMEN can beautify themselves a thousand-fold.
It is the only article in the world that will curl straight
hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the bair, but
invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of
the kind ever offered to the Amarican public. The
Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and
nostuadi for \$1. postpaid for \$1.
Address all orders to W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette street, Syracuse. N. Y.
March 36

WILLIAM BROOKBANKS,

STEAM GAS FITTER AND PLUMBER PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL GAS FIXTURES, GAS
FITTING AND PLUMBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

No. 116 KING STREET,

Between Broad and Queen streets.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

etent jurisdiction.

MOTHERS!

CHILDREN TEETHING THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION IS THE PRE

Ratified in City Council this twenty-first day of May, in

the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
[I.S.]
P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor.
W. H. Smith. Clerk of Council.
June 6

MOTHERS!

MOTHERS!

SCRIPTION of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone nd energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

We balieve it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA in children, whether it arises from Teething, or from any MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

Having the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS on the ALL OTHERS ARE BASE IMITATIONS. For sale by the Wholesale Agents,

DOWIE & MOISE.

No. 151 MEETING STREET,

OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL.

GROCERY AND MISCELLANEOUS. COFFEE, SHOULDERS, HAMS, &c. THE REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD

MEETINGS.

CITY COUNCIL.

IE REGULAR

This Afternoon, in Council Chamber, at 5 o'clock,
W. H. SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

CHARLESTON SOCIAL CLUB.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE above Club takes place This Evening, at hair after 8

'clock.
A full and prompt attendance is solicited, for the disussion of important business.
By order of the President.
JAS. J. GRACE,

AMUSEMENTS.

PROF. HOLMES' LECTURES.

GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF THE AN

TIQUITY OF MAN.

THE SECOND LECTURE ON THE MOSAIC ACCOUNT OF CREATION, as recorded in Genesis, will be delivered in the Chapel of the College of Charleston, To-Morrow Evening, the 28th inst., beginning at 8 o'clock precisaly.

precisely.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Clergy, and the citizens generally, are invited

EDUCATIONAL.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL TERM OF THE FEMALE COLLEGE,
Spartanburg, S. C., will open October 3d, 1867.
The President, Rev. A. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., will be
ided by competent, experienced teachers in every deartment.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Office to North Atlantic Wharf.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED TO THE SPACE

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS SHIP
CHANDLERY BUSINESS to No. 149 EAST BAY,
corner Unity Alley, a few doors below the old stand.
AUGUST 23
AUGUST 25
AUGUST 25

REMOVAL

REDUCTION OF PRICES

OTTO SONNTAG,

DYER AND SCOURER.

DENTISTRY.

THEO. F. CHUPEIN,

DENTIST.

OFFICE. - - - No. 275 KING STREET.

NEARLY OPPOSITE HASEL.

NITROUS OXYD,

Or by DR. RICHARDSON'S apparatus for producing

LUCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

TOBACCO, ETC.

SEGAR STORE.

HOTELS.

PAVILION HOTEL.

A FINE LUNCH

Served Every Day,

FROM 11 TO 13 1-2 O'CLOCK.

S. SWANDALE.

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Mansion House.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS :

W. F. CORKERY ......Of Spottzwood Hotel, Richmond

Telegraph and Railroad Offices in Rotunds of Hotel

STEVENS HOUSE, Nos. 31. 33, 35 AND 37

Broadway, N. Y.. opposite Bowling Green—tn the European Plan.—THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots. The STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its immates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enals 'd to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
May 28

No. 217 King street, Between Market and Princess streets

Board for half year.....

August 27 1\*

IN STORE AND LANDING: 40 BAGS ST. DOMINGO COFFEE

50 bags Bio Coffee
50 mats Java Coffee
51 mats Java Coffee
15 bags Laguayra and Ceylon Coffee
15 hhds. and barrels Bacon Shoulders
5 barrels Sugar-Cared Hams
5 tubs Butter
20 barrels Cider and White Wine Vinegar. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THIS ASSOCIA-TION at Masonic Hall, corner of King and Went-worth streets, on particular business, at half-past 5 o'clock This Afternoon, 27th. For sale by CLACIUS & WITTE,
August 27 tuth2 No. 80 East Bay.

NORTH RIVER HAY.

300 BALES LANDING PER SARAGOSSA.
For sale by KING & GIBBON. SUPERIOR HEMP ROPE. 500 COILS SUPERIOR WEST RN HEMP ROPE.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. 150 BBLS. MOLASSES 30 bbls. Sugar.

MORDECAI & CO. GUNNY CLOTH! GUNNY CLOTH!

100 BALES, IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE
50 bales Extra Heavy Cloth, weighing 2.25 oz.
50 rolls Extra Heavy Cloth, weighing 2.25 oz.
25 rolls "Curtis & Peabody's" Bengal Bagging, 45

25 rous continues. For sale in lots to suit purchasers by ISAAC E. HERTZ & CO., No. 201 East Bay, corner of Cumberland street.

50 TONS PRIME NEW HAY, IN QUANTITIES TO suit purchasers. Delivered free of charge to any part of the City. For sale by KINSMAN & HOWELL,

ENGLISH ISLAND PRODUCE.

PRIME WHITE CORN. 2000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN. FOR RISLEY & CREIGHTON, Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

CORN! CORN!! 8000 BUSHELS GOOD WESTERN WHITE CORN, in store and for sale by JOHN & THEO. GETTY, 2

CORN! CORN!!

ON CONSIGNMENT.

IN STORE, 4000 Bushels Prime Western Mixed CORN 1000 bushels prime Oats 1000 bushels Bran. JOHN CAMPSEN & CO.

For sale by JOHN CAMPAGE State & CORN! CORN!

2600 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN. FOR SCREVEN & NISBET, Accommodation Wharf. SALT.

GUNNY CLOTH. 250 BALES GUNNY CLOTH
200 rolls Gunny Cloth.
For sale, to arrive, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. W. CLARK & CO.,
August 24 6 No. 199 East Bay.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN-WINES. SERTED at moderate prices.

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by means of FROM THE VINEYARDS OF

> Counties, California. NO. 207 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Port, Wine Bitters, Claret, Sonomo Brandy, Cali Catawba, Sonoma Champagne (in quarts), Sonoma Jagne (in pints, 24 in a case)—in wood and glass. JOHN MAC GREGOR & CO.,

NOS. 178 AND 180 PEARL-ST., New York,

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE his Southern friends. The choicest HAVANA SEGARS, of all the leading brands, with a general assortment of Smokers' Articles slways on hand. June 4

D. OTTOLENGUI, Agent. THOMAS R. AGNEW. Fine Groceries, Choice Teas, Etc., Etc.,

HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.
OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,
March 13, 1887.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOILOWING ACT OF
the Legislature, passed the 20th day of December,
1866, all persons concerned are hereby notified to call at
this Office and take out the required license immediately.
W. H. SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF SEAMEN AND I. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representa

ter or person having charge of such vessel, or from her owner or agents.

II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master, or other person having charge of any vessel arriving or being in the port of Charleston, io permit or authorize any sailors, hotel or boarding house keeper, not licensed as hereinarter provided, or any agent, runner or employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house, to board, or attempt to board, any vessel arriving in, or lying, or ucing in the harbor or port of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the whart, or anchored, with intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding of any of the crew employed on such vessel.

III. It shall not be lawful for any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, or the employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, having boarded any vessel made fast to any wharf in the port of Charleston, to neglect or refuse to leave said vessel, after having been ordered so to do by the master or person having charge of such vessel.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conduct or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent or otherwise, any sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's how, in the vity of Charleston, without having a license from the City Council thereof, V. It shall not be lawful for any person, not having the license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of a person having such license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of a person having the license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of any osen, or animigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or inmigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or inmigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's boarding house in the city of Charleston, and upon satisfa

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to Lave, wear, exhibit or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew employed on any vessel, or to any immigrant so arriving in the city of Charleston, with the intent to invite, sak or solicit the boarding or lodging of such immigrant or of any of the crew employed on any vessel being in the harbor of Charleston.

XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the represense contained in section 1.2.3.4.5.10 and 11. in

Speaker House of Re

CORONER AND MAGISTRATE,

HAY! HAY!

2000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, LAND-ING from Schr. E. J. Palmer. R. M. BUTL'ER, August 24 2 North Atlantic Wharf.

20 HHDS. VERY CHOICE BARBADOES SUGARS
20 Puns. sweet Barbadoes Molasses.

Just received ex-Schooner Emma, from Barbadoes, and for sale by
August 26 3 Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

BALE ROPE. BALES SUPERIOR HEMP ROPE, FOR Cotton baling. For sale by JOHN & THEO, GETTY, 80.48 East Bay.

5000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, Landing from Schooner "Palmer," and

2000 SACES SALT, NOW LANDING. FOR sale low from wharf, by GEO. W. CLARK & CO., August 24 6 No. 199 East Bay.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY. (INCORPORATED NOVEMBER 1, 1866.)

Sonoma, Los Angelos and Napa W. H. CHAFEE, Agent.

HOCK, SHERRY, SWEET ANGELICA, MUSCATEL,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN INDIA, SCOTCH AND KENTUCKY BAGGING, GUNNY BAGS AND BURLAP SUITABLE FOR WHEAT AND CORN SACKING; also, a large and complete stock of BALE ROPE, em'racing Western machine-made Hemp, Manilla, Flax and Jute, Baling Twines, etc., all of which they offer at fair prices.

July 23 2mo

NOS. 260 and 262 GREENWICH-ST,, COR. OF MURBAY, NEW YORK. NOTICE TO SAILORS OR IMMIGRANTS

I. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representa-tices, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same. That it shall not be lawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board or at-tempt to board a vessel arriving in the port or harbor of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, without first obtaining leave from the mas-ter or person having charge of such vessel, or from her namer or agents.

wner or agents. II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master.

keep a sailor's or immigrant's boarding house in the city of Charleston, and to invite and solicit boarders for the same.

VII. The City Council may, upon satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of any sailors' or immigrants' hotel or boarding house, licensed as hereinbefore provided, or of the keeper or proprietor of any such house, or of any force, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, in inviting or soliciting boarders or lodgers for such house, on the part of such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to persuade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, by such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners or employees, revoke the license for keeping such house.

VIII. Every person receiving the license heteinbefore provided for shall pay to the City Council aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars.

IX. The said City Council shall furnish to each sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, licensed by them as aforesaid, one or more badges or shields, on which shall be printed or engraved the name of such hotel or boarding house; and which said badges or shields shall be surrendered to said City Council upon the revocation by them, or expiration of any license granted by them, as herein provided.

X. Every sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, and every agent, runner or employee of such hotel or boarding-house keeper, and every agent, runner or employee on such hotel or boarding-house keeper, and every agent, runner or employee or seliciting the boarding or lodging of any seaman, sailor or person employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant, shall wear, conspicuously displayed, the shield or badge referred to in the foregoing section.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to lave, wear, exhibit or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew em-

XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the provisions contained in section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11, in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a mademeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and not less than thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

XIII. The word "vessel," as used in this Act, shall include vessels propelled by steam.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

President of the Senate.

CHAS. H. SIMONTON,

Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved December 20, 1866 : JAMES L. ORR, Governor. March 14 E. M. WHITING.

Has removed his office from chalmers sires to No. 77 Church STREET, near St, Michael's Alley.